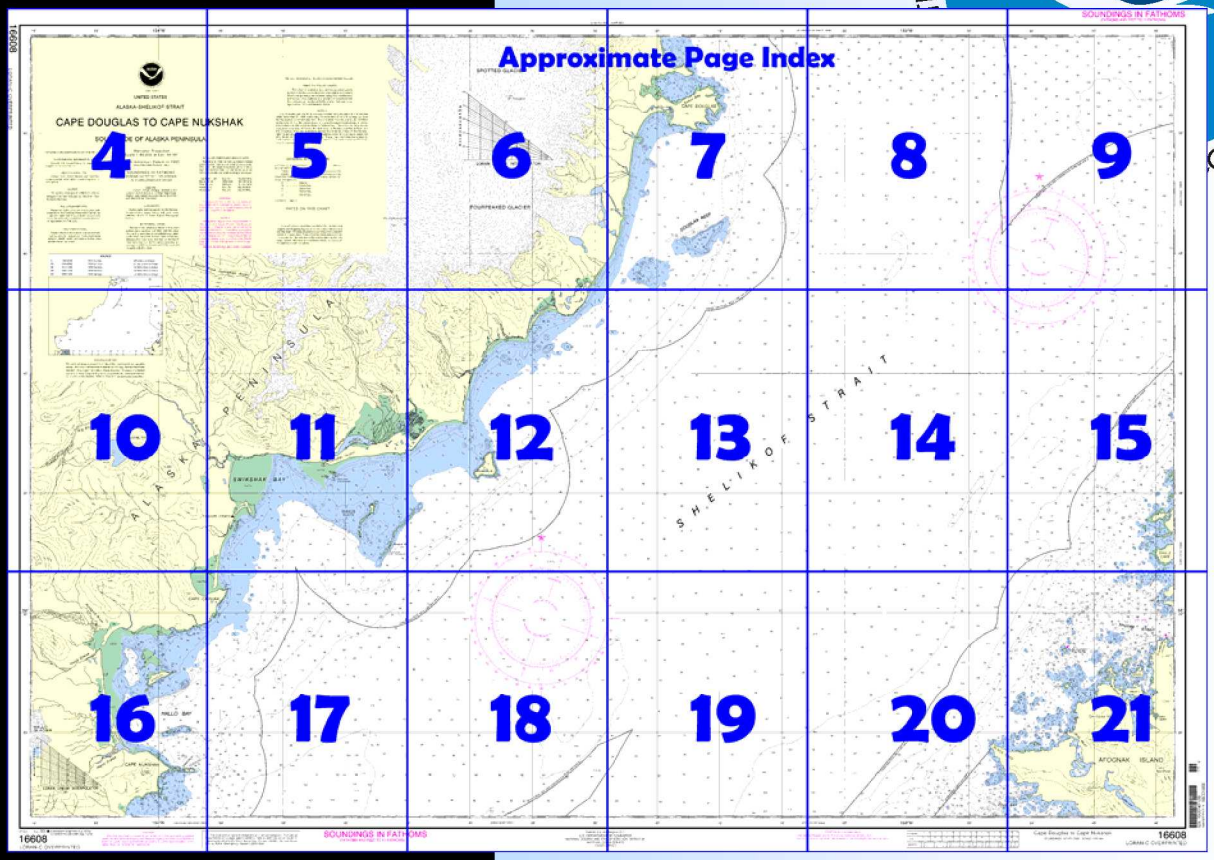
BookletChart™

Cape Douglas to Cape Nukshak

(NOAA Chart 16608)

A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ *Complete, reduced scale nautical chart*
- ☑ *Print at home for free*
- ☑ *Convenient size*
- ☑ *Up to date with all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*



Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

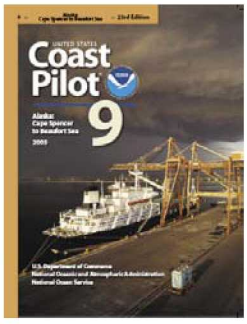
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 9, Chapter 6 excerpts]

(6) Differences from the normal variation of as much as 14° have been observed along the Alaska Peninsula.

(7) A continual current of considerable strength follows the coast all the way from Shelikof Strait to the Aleutian Islands. This W current is considered an eddy which accompanies the general E drift across the Pacific S of latitude 50°N., and forms a part of the general circulation of the North Pacific Ocean.

(9) The coastal current searches out all the passages, large and small, between and around the many islands, and in some of them it becomes strong enough to be important. An approaching NE storm gives warning by strengthening this current; in many places the current will indicate NE weather a day before the barometer falls. W winds weaken the current.

(10) On three runs between Chirikof Island and Castle Rock, a survey ship experienced a S set indicating an average strength of current of 1.5 knots.

(11) The tidal currents in the vicinity of the S coast of the Alaska Peninsula are strong in many of the constricted passages. In the open waters offshore they are generally weak.

(16) All harbors on the SE side of the peninsula are free from ice and open to navigation throughout the year. Pack ice has been known to drift through Isanotski Strait and interfere with navigation in Ikantan Bay.

(17) **Prominent points and most off-lying islands on the S side of the Alaska Peninsula are adequately charted. However, much of the coast between Cape Douglas and Chignik Bay has not been surveyed. Notes on the unsurveyed portions are from the most reliable sources available; these waters should be used with caution.**

(20) In 1971, the NOAA Ship RAINIER reported that good anchorage in 12 fathoms, very even sand and mud bottom, good holding ground, and sheltered from W and N weather, could be found about 1.5 miles S of Cape Douglas and about 1.5 miles off the mainland shore. There is some shelter from SW and NE winds, but if heavy, NE swells roll around the point. In making the anchorage, keep 2 miles NE of the 28-foot-high rock near the center of Douglas Reef, and maintain a distance of 1.5 miles off the mainland shore when anchoring. The small projecting point on the mainland, 1.5 miles SW of Cape Douglas, is a good radar target for approaching the anchorage, and the 28-foot-high rock is also a good radar target at 5 miles, but only when the tide is high enough to cover the rest of the reef (half tide or higher).

(22) **Douglas Reef**, 5.5 miles S of Cape Douglas, is about 2 miles in diameter. Part of the reef uncovers; near its middle is a rock 28 feet high. A sounding of 6 fathoms with 40 to 60 fathoms close-to was obtained 1 mile 081° from the rock. Several rocks, close together and awash at high water, are 2.8 miles SW from Douglas Reef and 1.5 miles offshore. A reef bare at low water extends about 0.8 mile SE from them. About 10 miles SW of Cape Douglas is a point marked by a hill 673 feet high. In the valley S of the point is a small glacier. About 1.2 miles from the point and 168° from the hill is a rock awash at about half tide. There is no kelp on the rock, and the sea seldom breaks on it when it is covered.

(23) Two submerged rocks with kelp patches are about 1.5 miles SW of the preceding rock and the same distance from shore. The kelp shows well only at low water, and the sea seldom breaks on the rocks.

(24) Dangerous pinnacles are in the area N of 58°40.0'N., and W of 153°27.0'W., about 5.5 miles NNE of Kiukpalik Island. Mariners are advised to exercise extreme caution while navigating in the area.

(31) **Ninagiak Island**, in Hallo Bay, has a knob 305 feet high. A rock, bare at most stages of the tide, is 0.7 mile SE of the island. A reef extends 0.3 mile NE of the rock, and a submerged rock is 0.3 mile SW. Good anchorage, open to NE weather, can be had close into the mainland between the island and the tidal flats to the W. Safe passage can be made on either side of the small island 0.5 mile SW of Ninagiak Island, but the passage between the N side of Ninagiak Island and the mainland is foul.

(32) A reef, about 1.2 miles long E and W, is in Hallo Bay about midway between Ninagiak Island and Cape Nukshak. The reef is bare in places at low water and has no kelp.

(33) **Cape Nukshak** (58°23.5'N., 153°59.0'W.), 36 miles SW from Cape Douglas, is flat and grass covered to the foot of a prominent sharp peak. Just off the cape is narrow **Nukshak Island**, which is 0.5 mile long, 133 feet high, and has two knolls. Between the island and the cape is a narrow passage about 75 yards wide that has a depth of 5 fathoms in midchannel. A prominent pinnacle is close to the W end of the island. Anchorage and shelter from W winds can be had 0.2 mile S of the island in 10 fathoms, pebble bottom. In 1972, the NOAA Ship RAINIER anchored in 31 fathoms, hard bottom, with the pinnacle bearing 233°, 0.6 mile.

(34) A large reef, that uncovers 9 feet, is 0.5 mile off the mainland and 1.8 miles SW of the outer end of Nukshak Island. A rock, awash and marked by kelp, is 0.6 mile ESE of the reef. From Cape Nukshak to

Kukak Bay the cliffs along the shore are irregular, and numerous high-water and submerged rocks extend about 1 mile offshore.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Aug. 30/03
Corrected through LNM Aug. 12/03

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

HEIGHTS

Elevations of rock, bridges, landmarks and lights are in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Contour and summit elevation values are in feet and refer to Mean Sea Level.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 2.463" southward and 7.692" westward to agree with this chart.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Notice to Mariners.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U. S. Coast Guard, Geological Survey.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 58°38'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The National Weather Service stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Raspberry I, AK	KZZ-90	162.425 MHz
Bede Mt, AK	WNG-528	162.450 MHz
Pillar Mt, AK	WNG-531	162.525 MHz
Kodiak, AK	WXJ-78	162.55 MHz
Homer, AK	WXJ-24	162.40 MHz

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

This chart is available in a version updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

NOTE X

The 12 nautical mile territorial sea was established by Presidential Proclamation 5928, December 27, 1988, and is also the outer limit of the U.S. contiguous zone for the application of domestic law. The 3 nautical mile line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained because the proclamation states that it does not alter existing State or Federal law. The 9 nautical mile natural resources boundary off Texas, the Gulf coast of Florida, and Puerto Rico, and the 3 nautical mile line elsewhere remain the inner boundary of the Federal fisheries jurisdiction and limit of states' jurisdiction under the Submerged Lands Act (P.L. 83-31; 67 Stat. 29, March 22, 1953). These maritime limits are subject to modification, as represented on future charts. The lines shown on the most recent chart edition take precedence.

10' 05' 154°W 55' 50'

50'

45'

UNITED STATES

ALASKA-SHELIKOF STRAIT

CAPE DOUGLAS TO CAPE NUKSHAK

SOUTH SIDE OF ALASKA PENINSULA

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Notice to Mariners.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 58°38'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

HEIGHTS

Elevations of rock, bridges, landmarks and lights are in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Contour and summit elevation values are in feet and refer to Mean Sea Level.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U. S. Coast Guard, Geological Survey.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 2.463" southward and 7.692" westward to agree with this chart.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The National Weather Service stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Raspberry I, AK	KZZ-90	162.425 MHz
Bede Mt, AK	WNG-528	162.450 MHz
Pillar Mt, AK	WNG-531	162.525 MHz
Kodiak, AK	WXJ-78	162.55 MHz
Homer, AK	WXJ-24	162.40 MHz

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

The 1
5928, De
for the ap
as the ou
that it do
resource
the 3 nau
fisheries
(P.L. 83-
modifica
recent ch

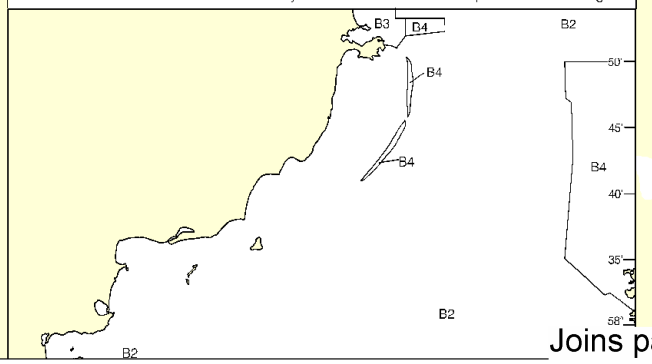
LORAN-
PULSE RI
796
999
STATION
letter des
M ...
W ...
X ...
Y ...
Z ...

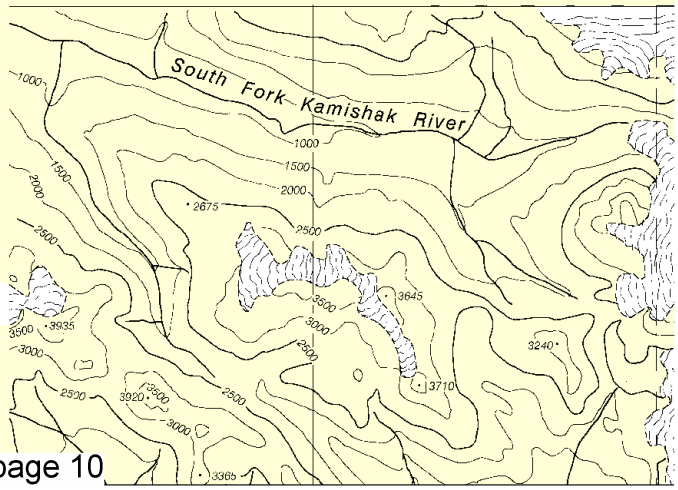
EXAMPLE

Lora
Imagery
with this
based or
the ¼ na
Coast Gu
the lattic

SOURCE

A	1990-2000	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B1	1990-2002	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B2	1970-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B3	1940-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage





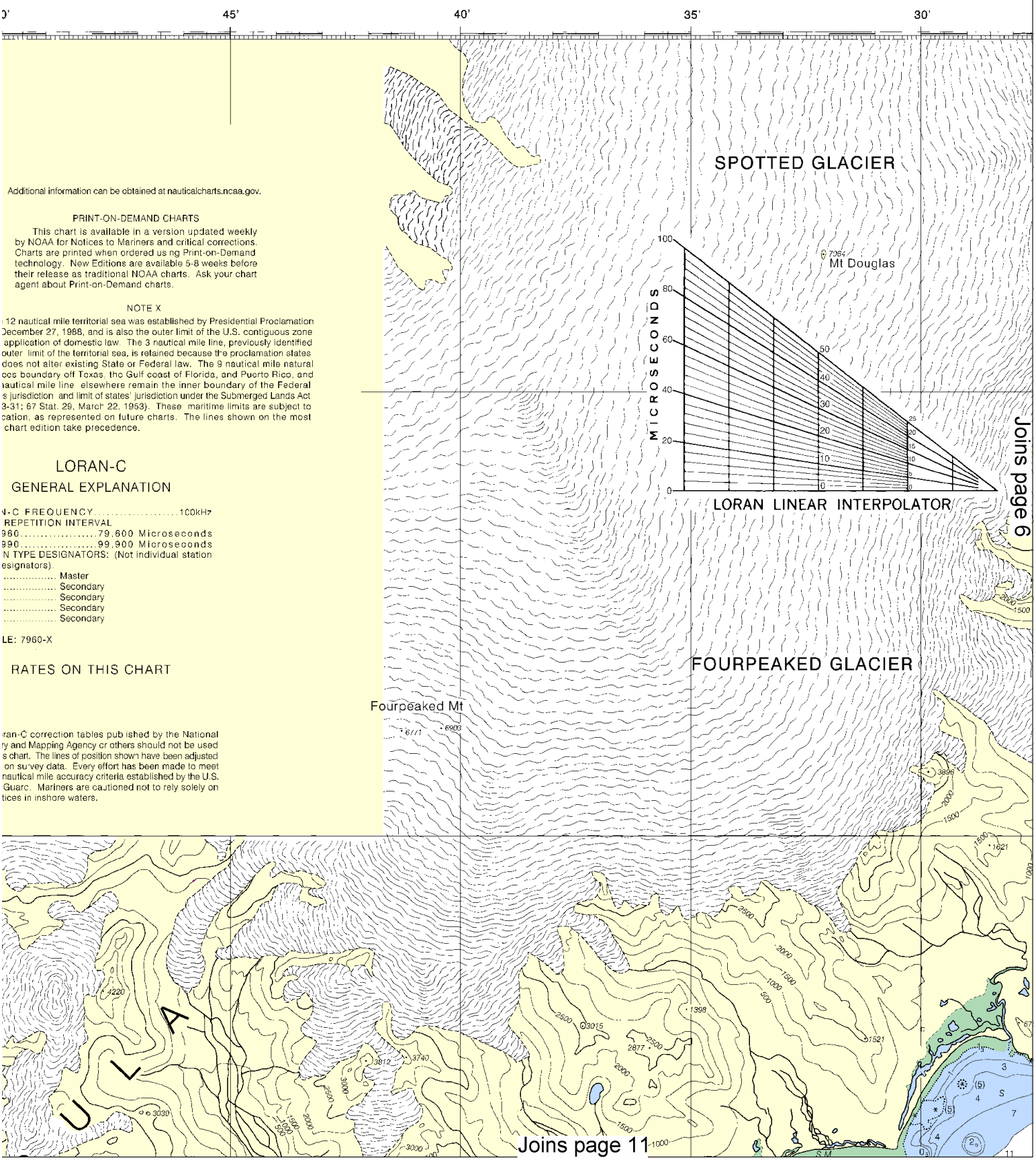
Joins page 10

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

North



Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.ncaa.gov.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

This chart is available in a version updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered us ng Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts.

NOTE X

12 nautical mile territorial sea was established by Presidential Proclamation December 27, 1988, and is also the outer limit of the U.S. contiguous zone application of domestic law. The 3 nautical mile line, previously identified outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained because the proclamation states does not alter existing State or Federal law. The 9 nautical mile natural ocs boundary off Texas, the Gulf coast of Florida, and Puerto Rico, and nautical mile line elsewhere remain the inner boundary of the Federal s jurisdiction and limit of states' jurisdiction under the Submerged Lands Act 3-31; 67 Stat. 29, March 22, 1953). These maritime limits are subject to cation, as represented on future charts. The lines shown on the most chart edition take precedence.

LORAN-C

GENERAL EXPLANATION

N-C FREQUENCY.....100kHz
REPETITION INTERVAL
960.....79,600 Microseconds
990.....99,900 Microseconds
N TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station esignators)
..... Master
..... Secondary
..... Secondary
..... Secondary
..... Secondary

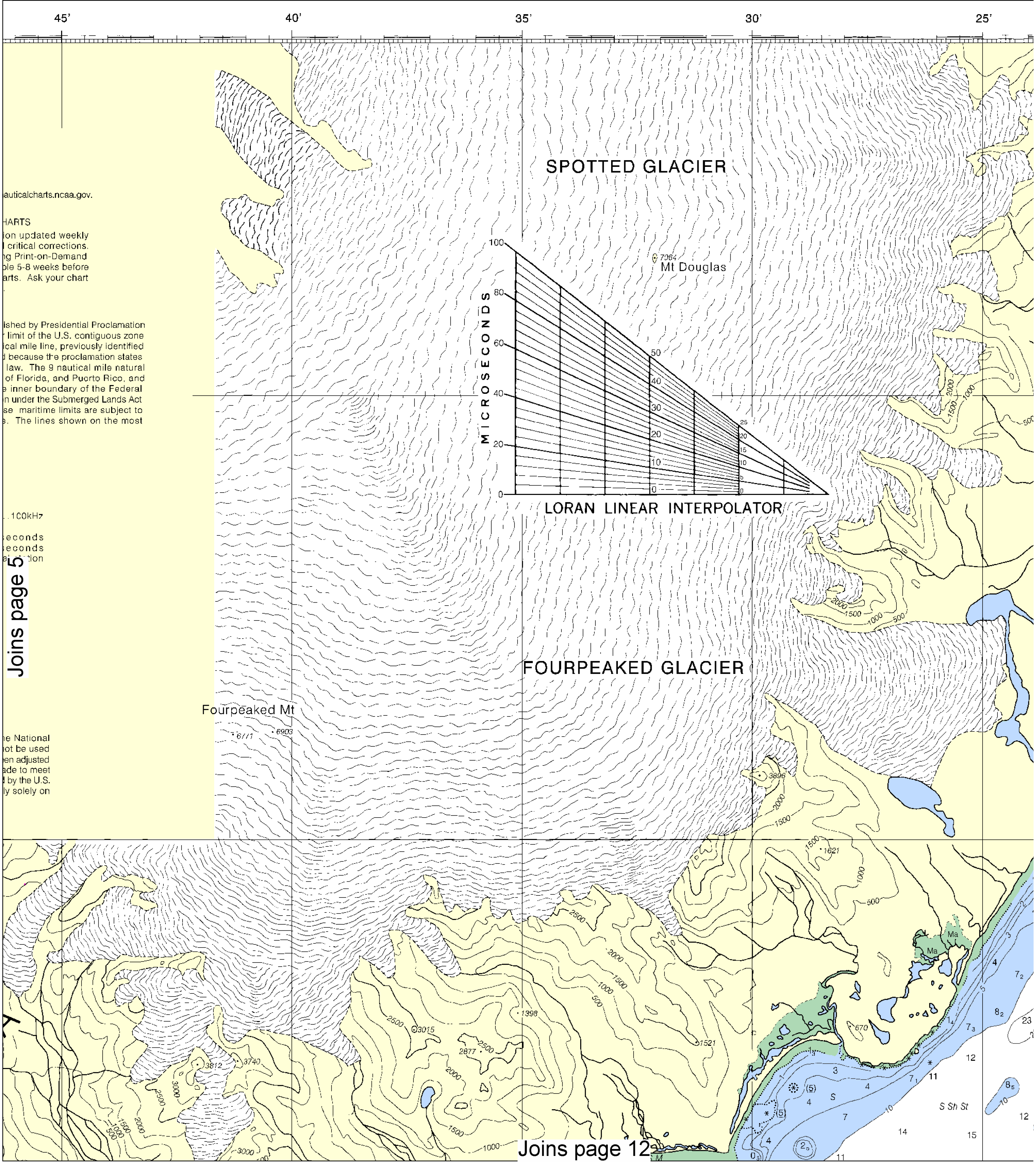
LE: 7960-X

RATES ON THIS CHART

ran-C correction tables pub ished by the National y and Mapping Agency or others should not be used s chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted on survey data. Every effort has been made to meet nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Guarc. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on tices in inshore waters.

This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:106667. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

1st Ed. Feb 1983



Joins page 5

Joins page 12

North

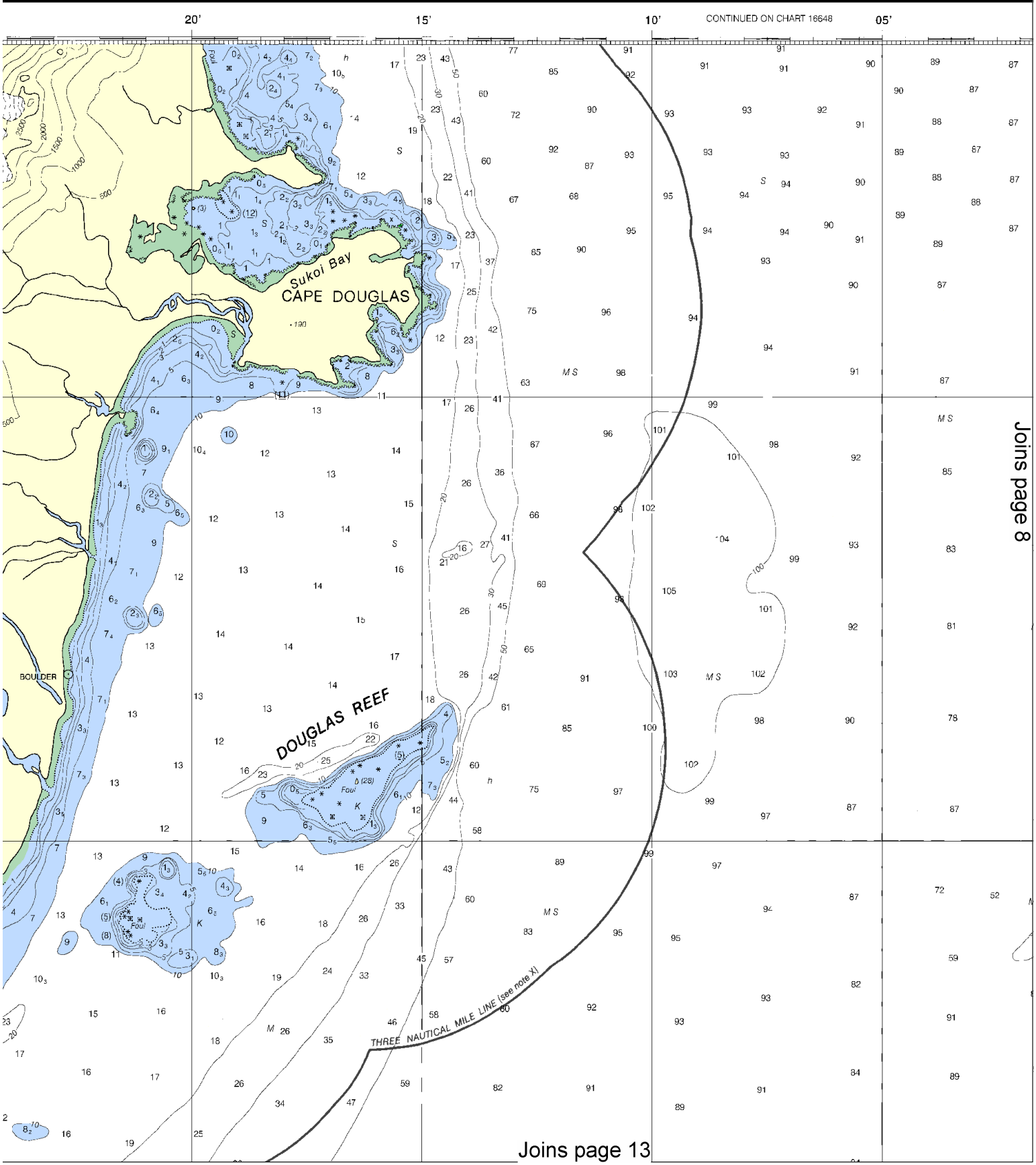
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

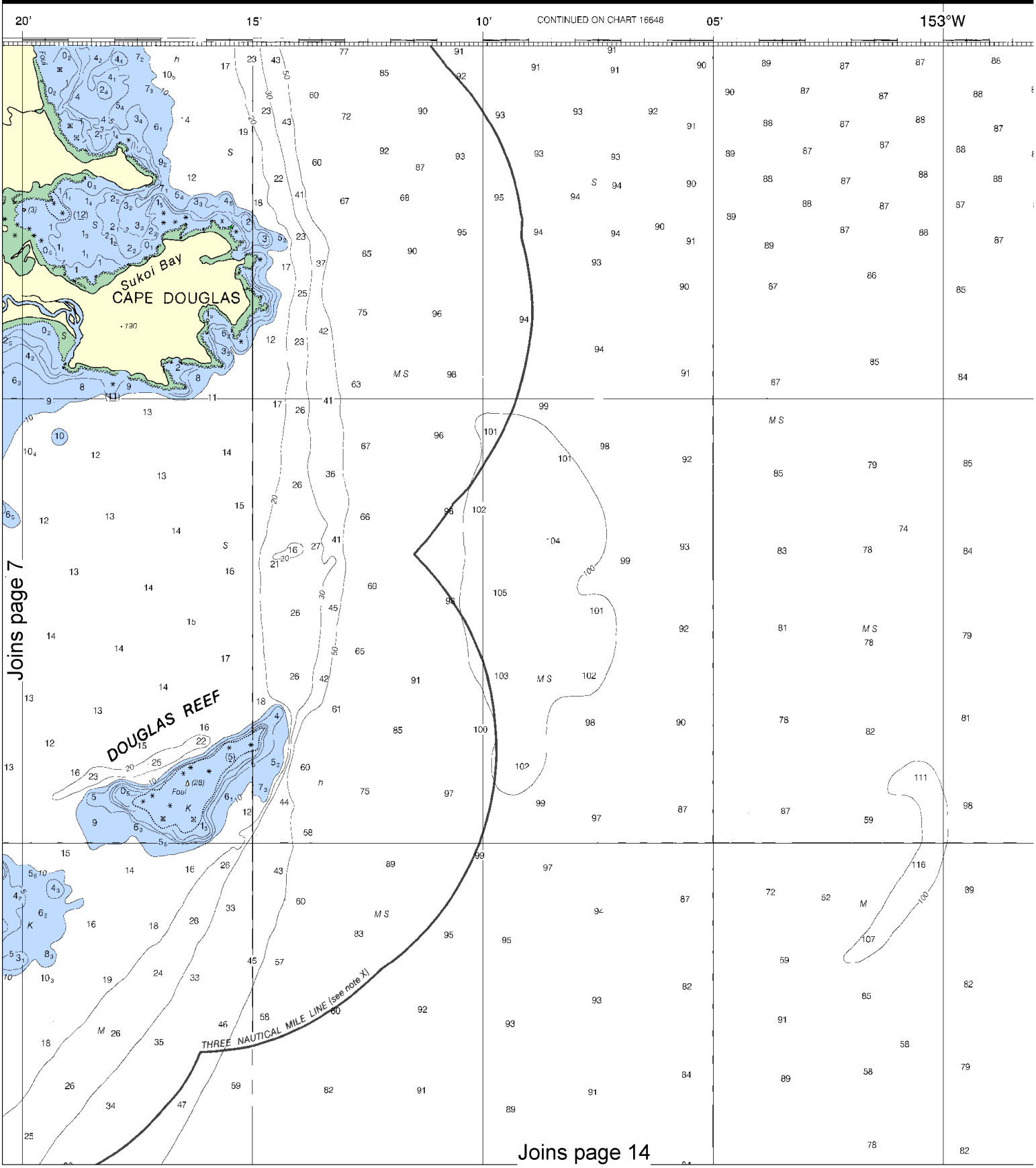
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0909 9/25/2009.



North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

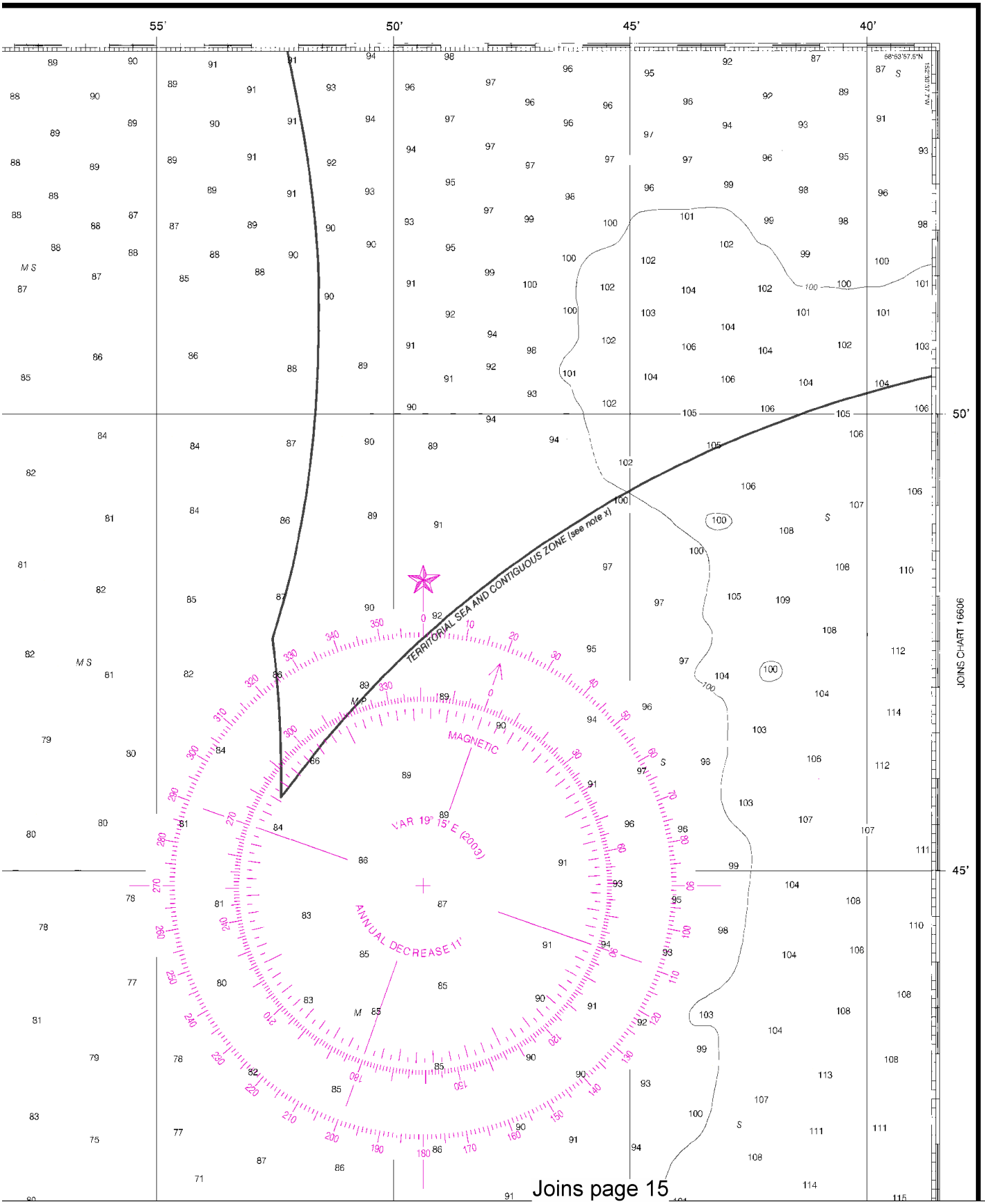
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

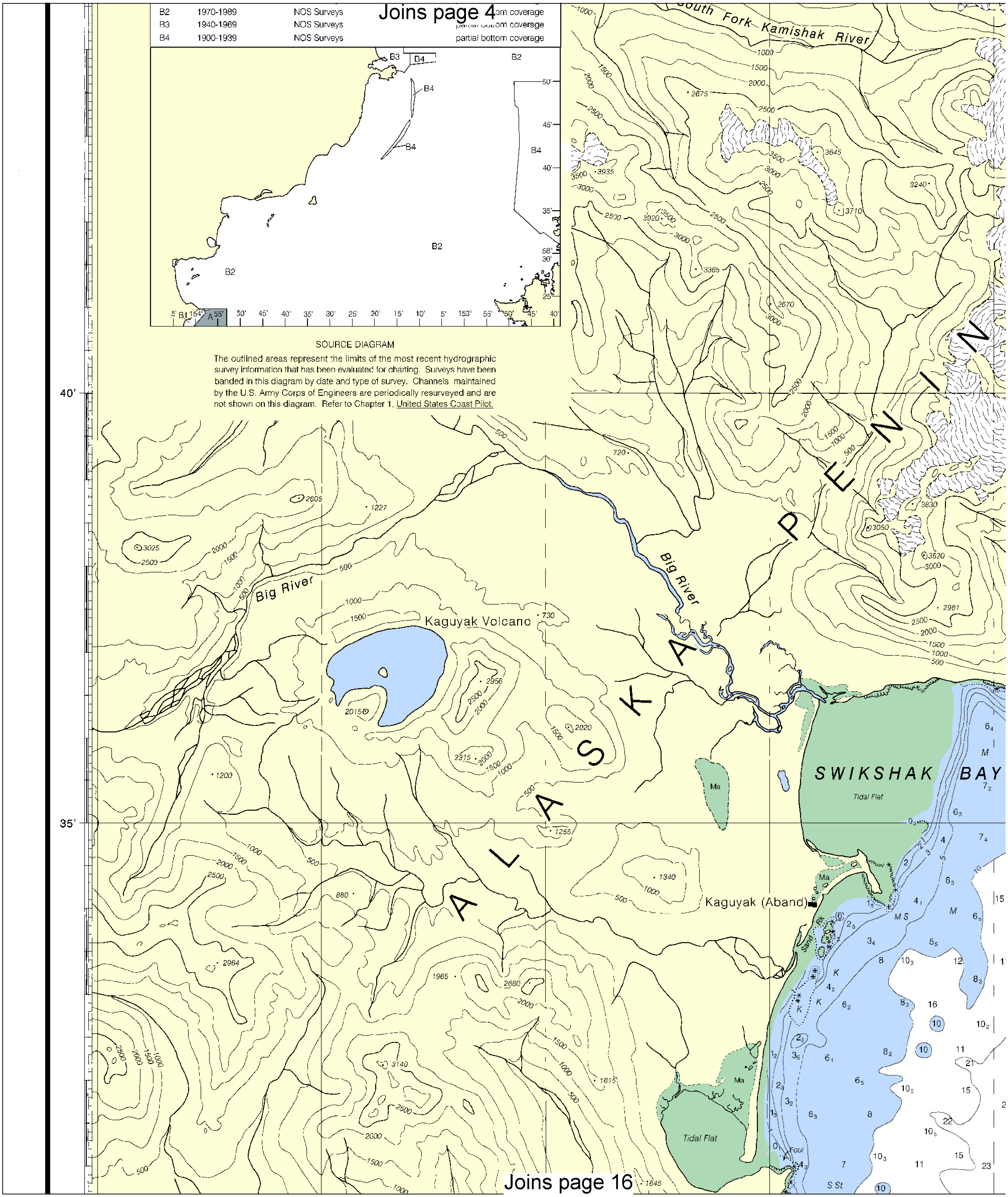
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)



Joins page 15

Joins page 4



SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

Joins page 16

North

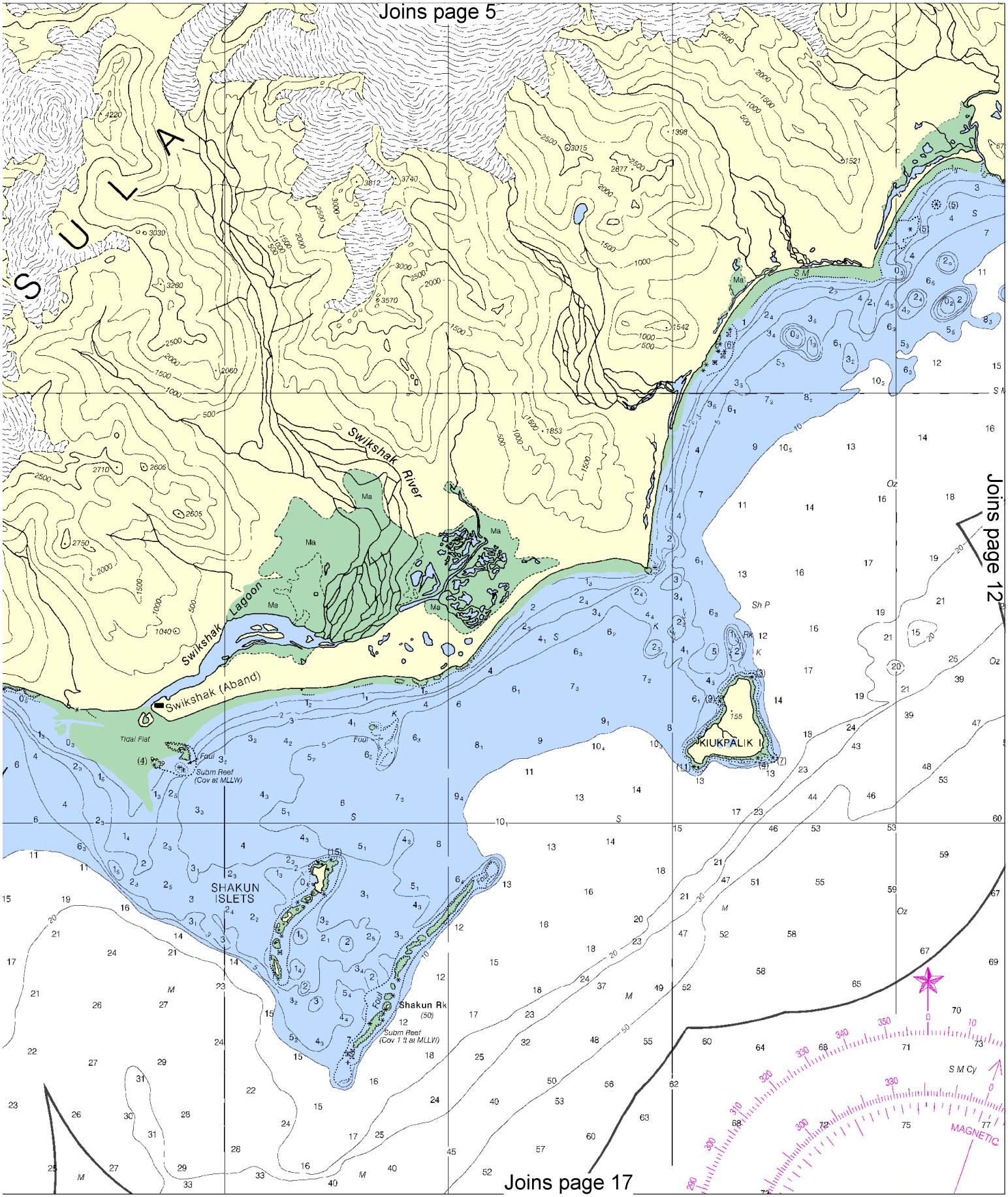
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

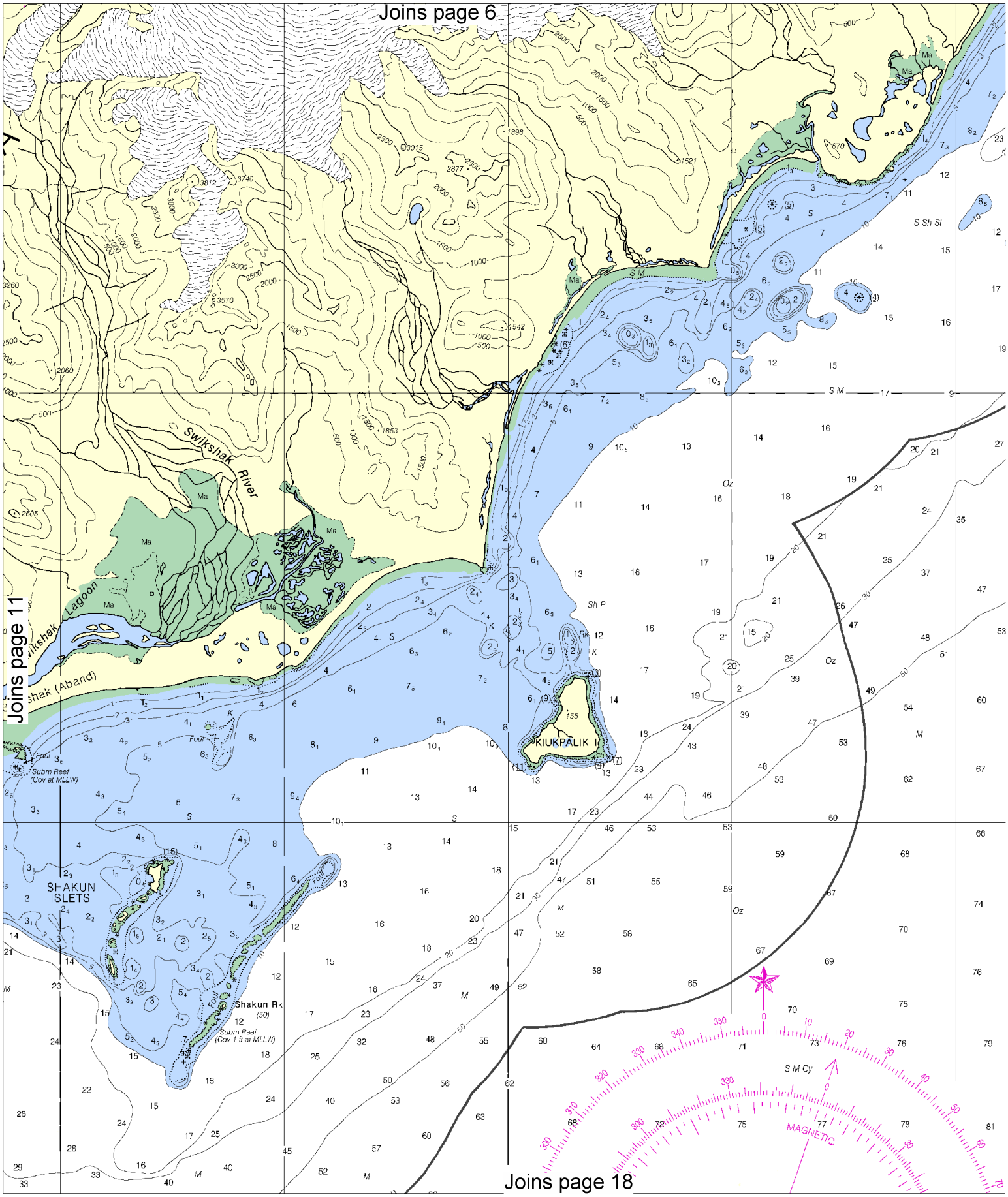
Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000


Joins page 5
SULA
Swikshak River
Swikshak Lagoon
Swikshak (Aband)
Tidal Flat
Foul
Subm Reef
(Cov at MLLW)
SHAKUN
ISLETS
Shakun Rk
(50)
Subm Reef
(Cov 1 ft at MLLW)
KIUKPALIK I
Joins page 12
Joins page 17
S M Cy
MAGNETIC



North

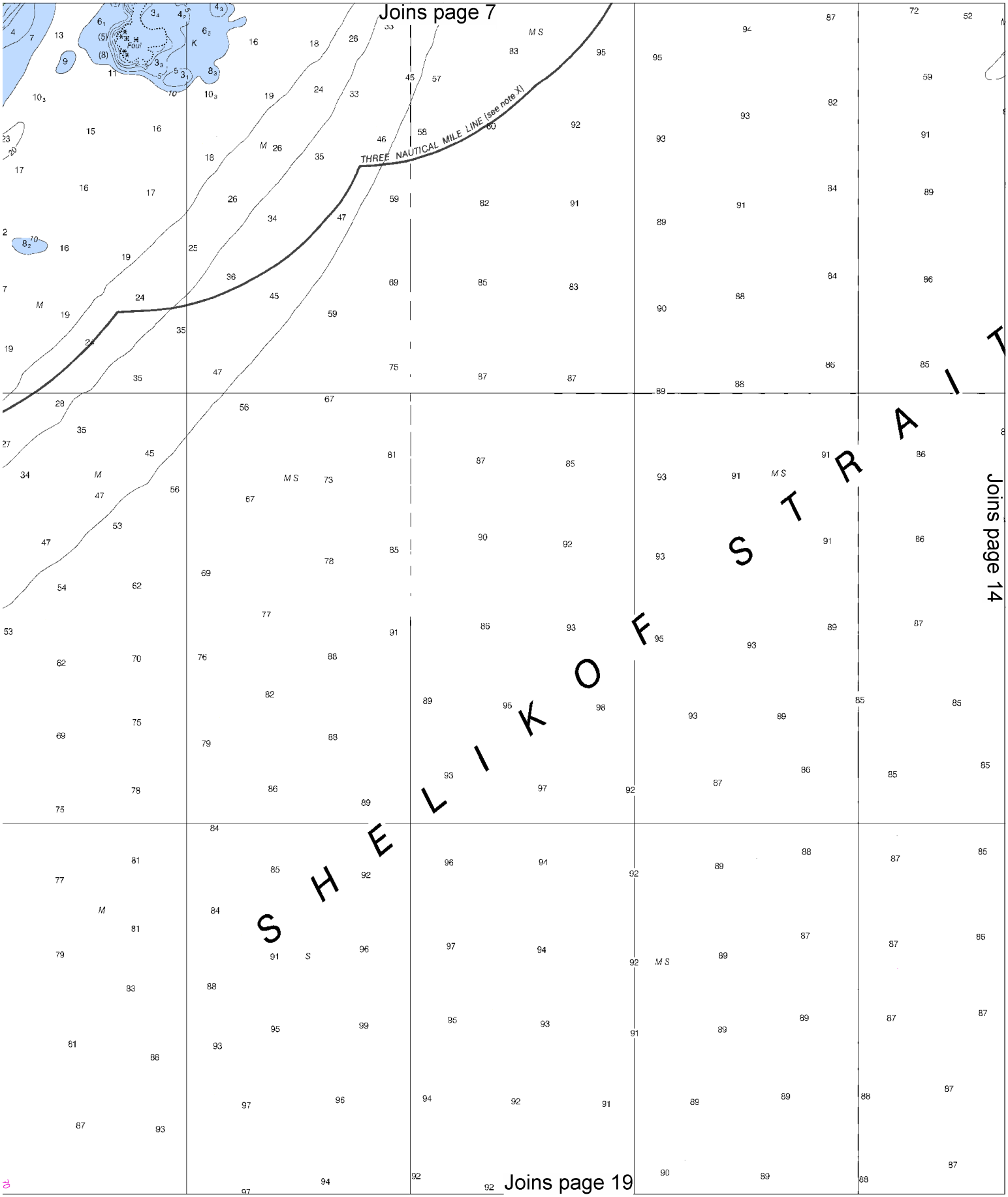
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

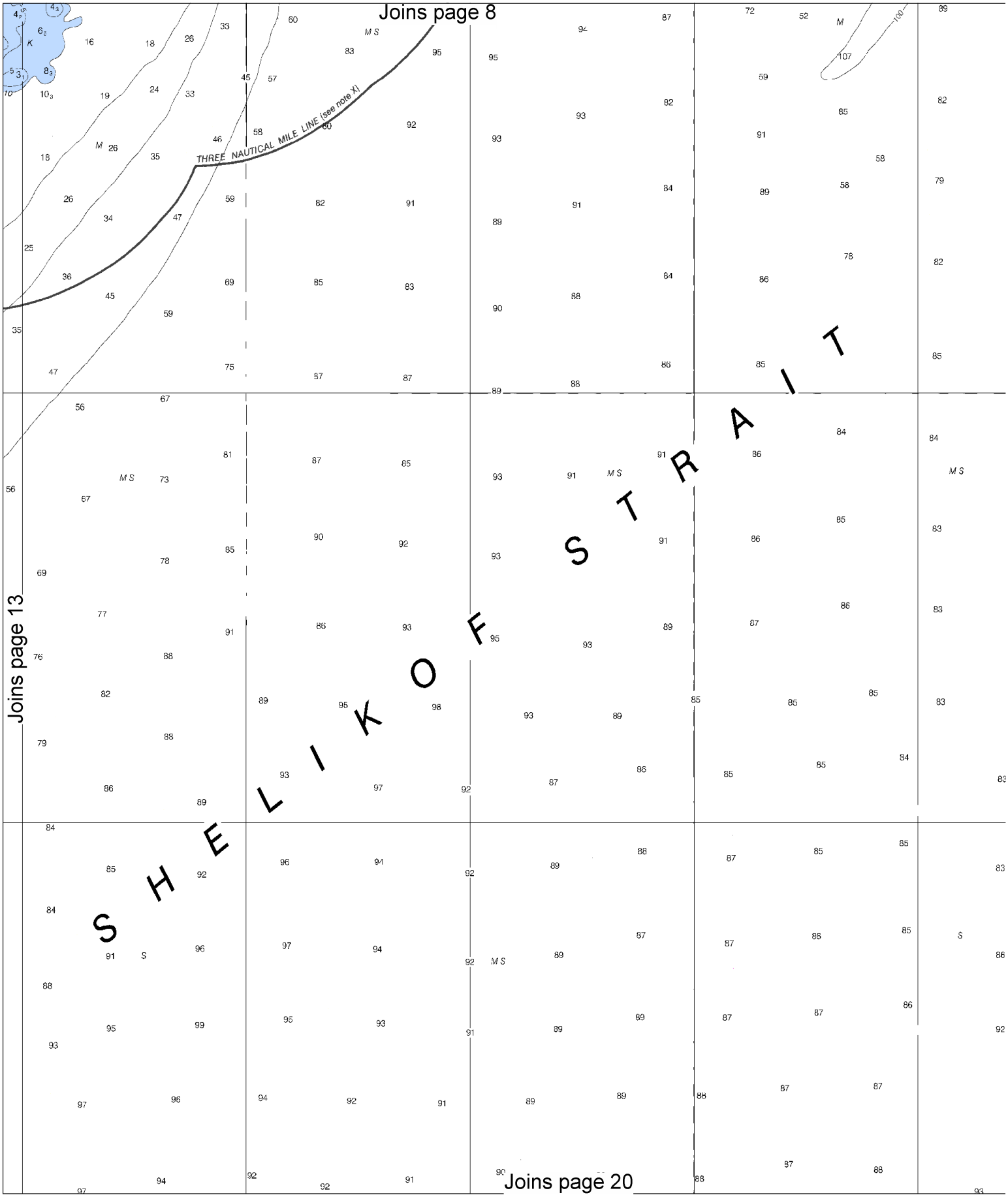
Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000


Joins page 7
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
SHELIKOF STRAIT
Joins page 14
Joins page 19



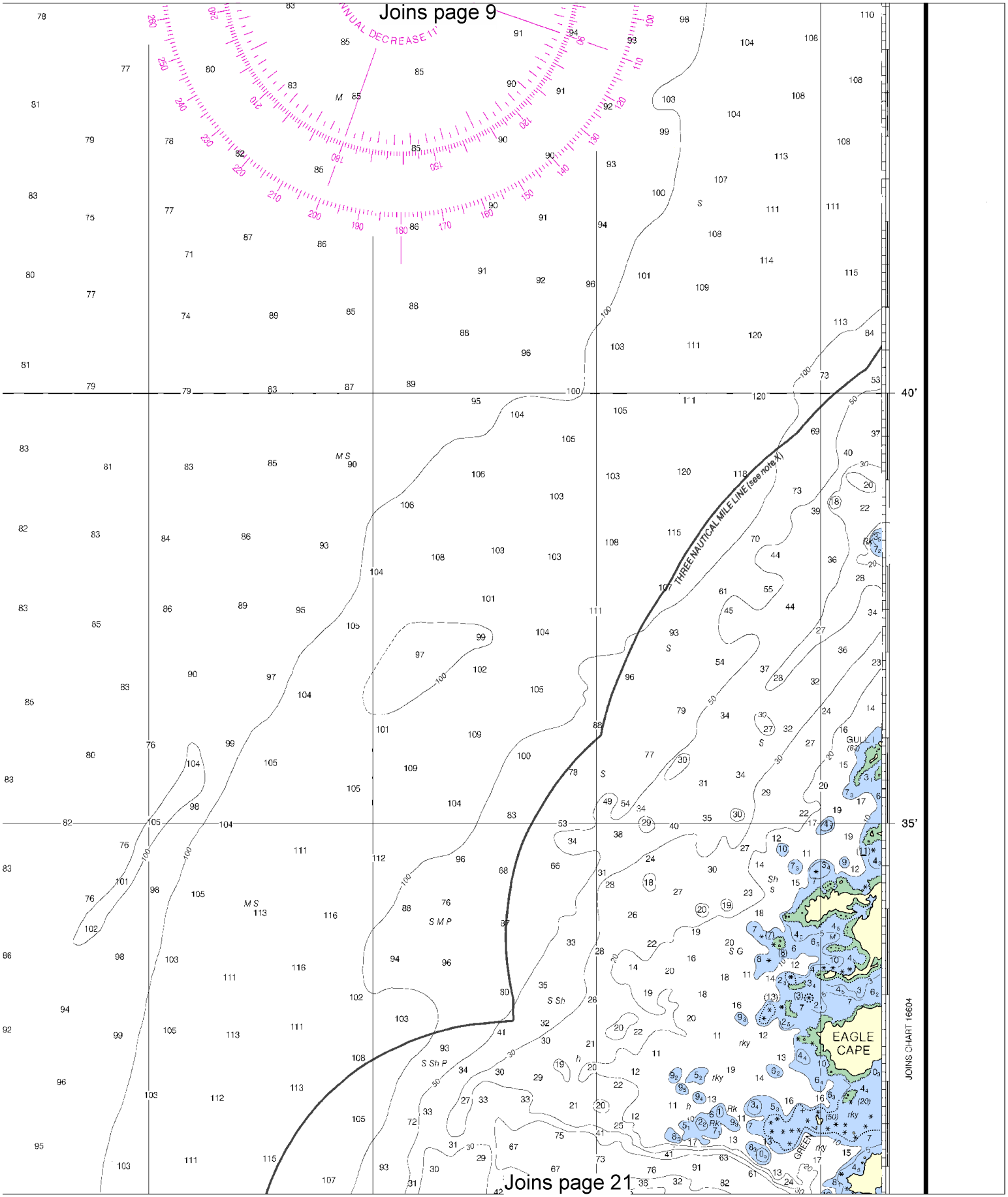
North

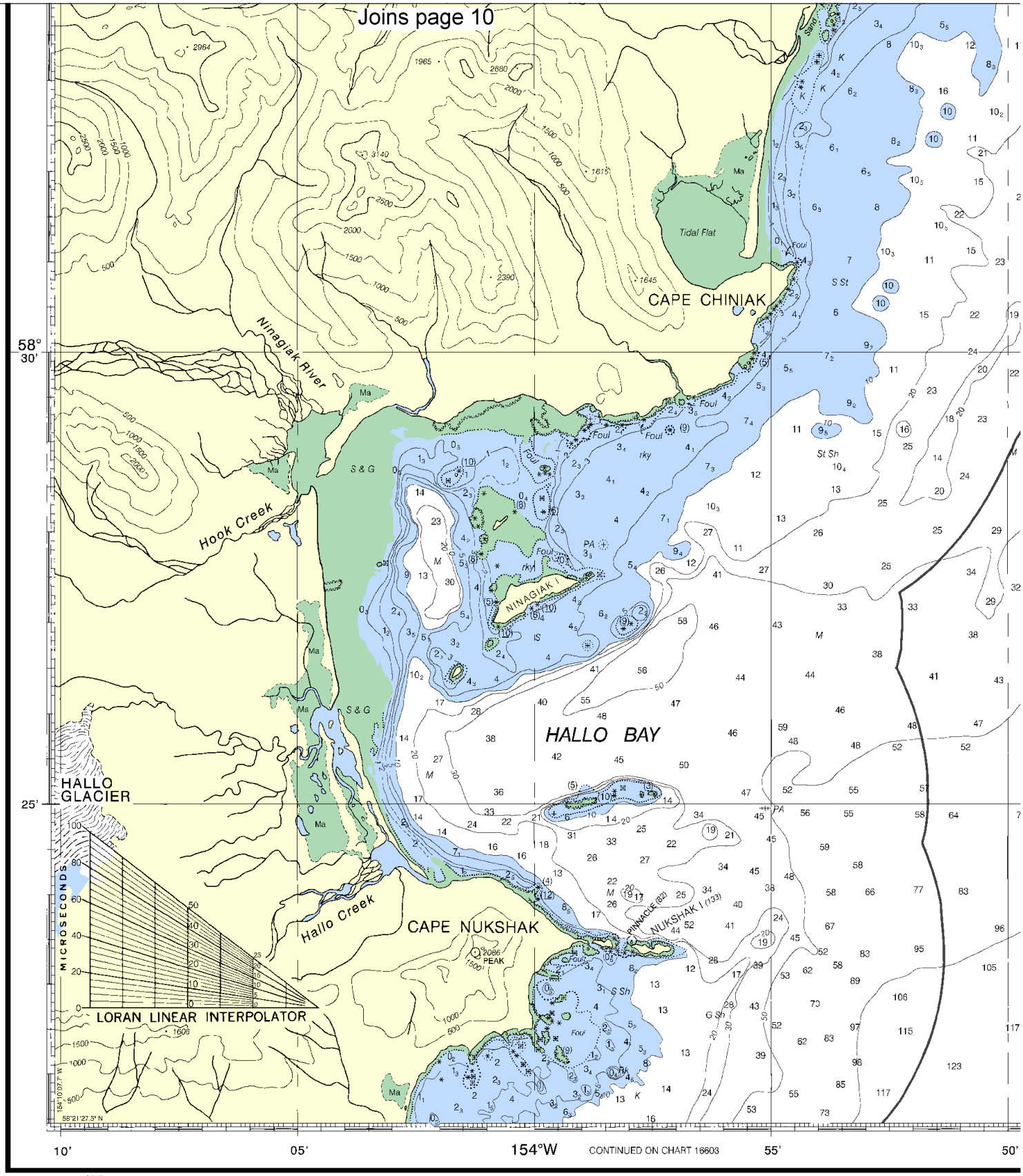
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards: 1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 9
ANNUAL DECREASE 11'
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
40'
35'
EAGLE CAPE
JOINS CHART 16604
Joins page 21



4th Ed., Aug. /03 ■ Corrected through NM Aug. 30/03
Corrected through LNM Aug. 12/03

16608

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand

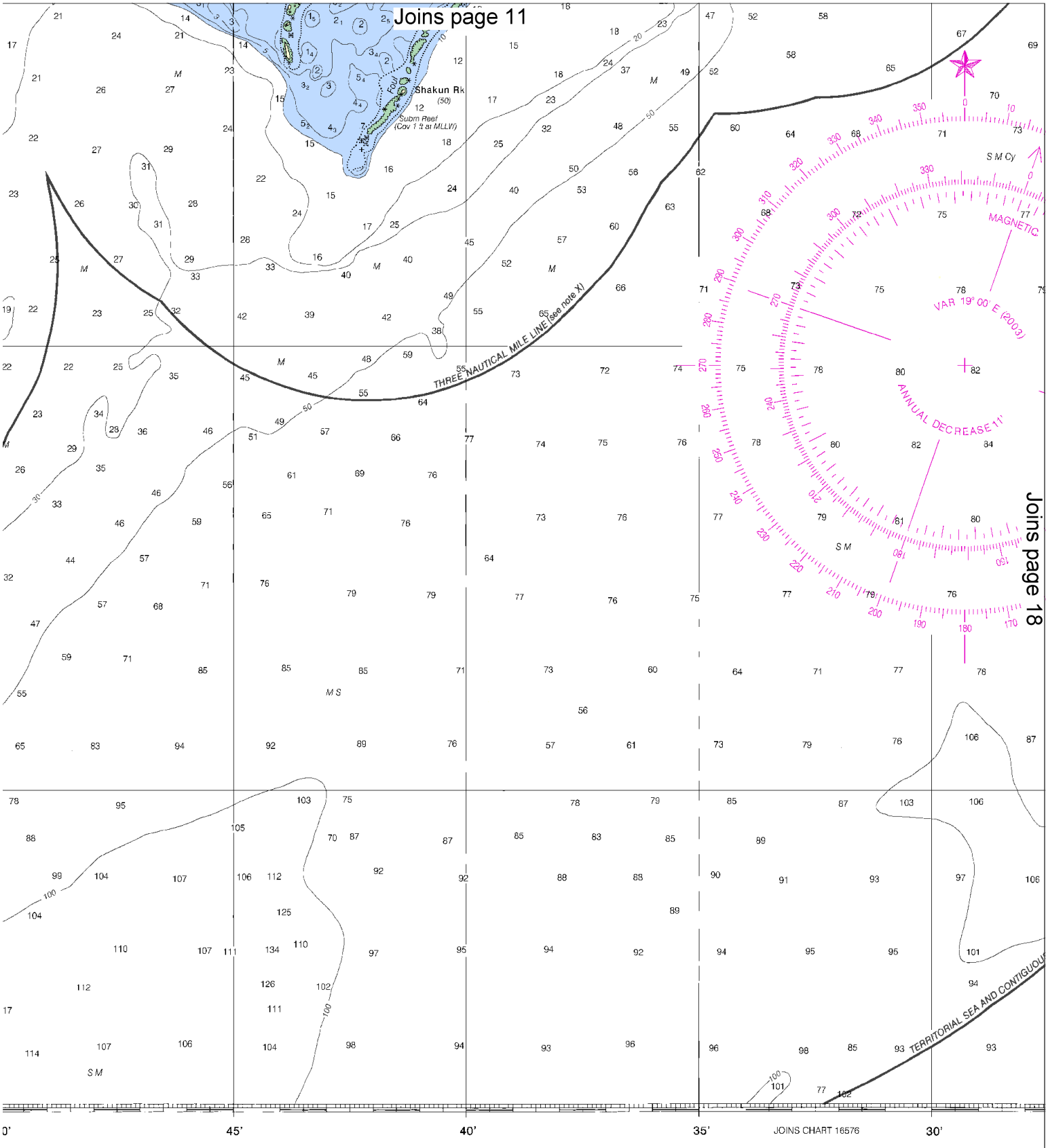
This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or com improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), Nation Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

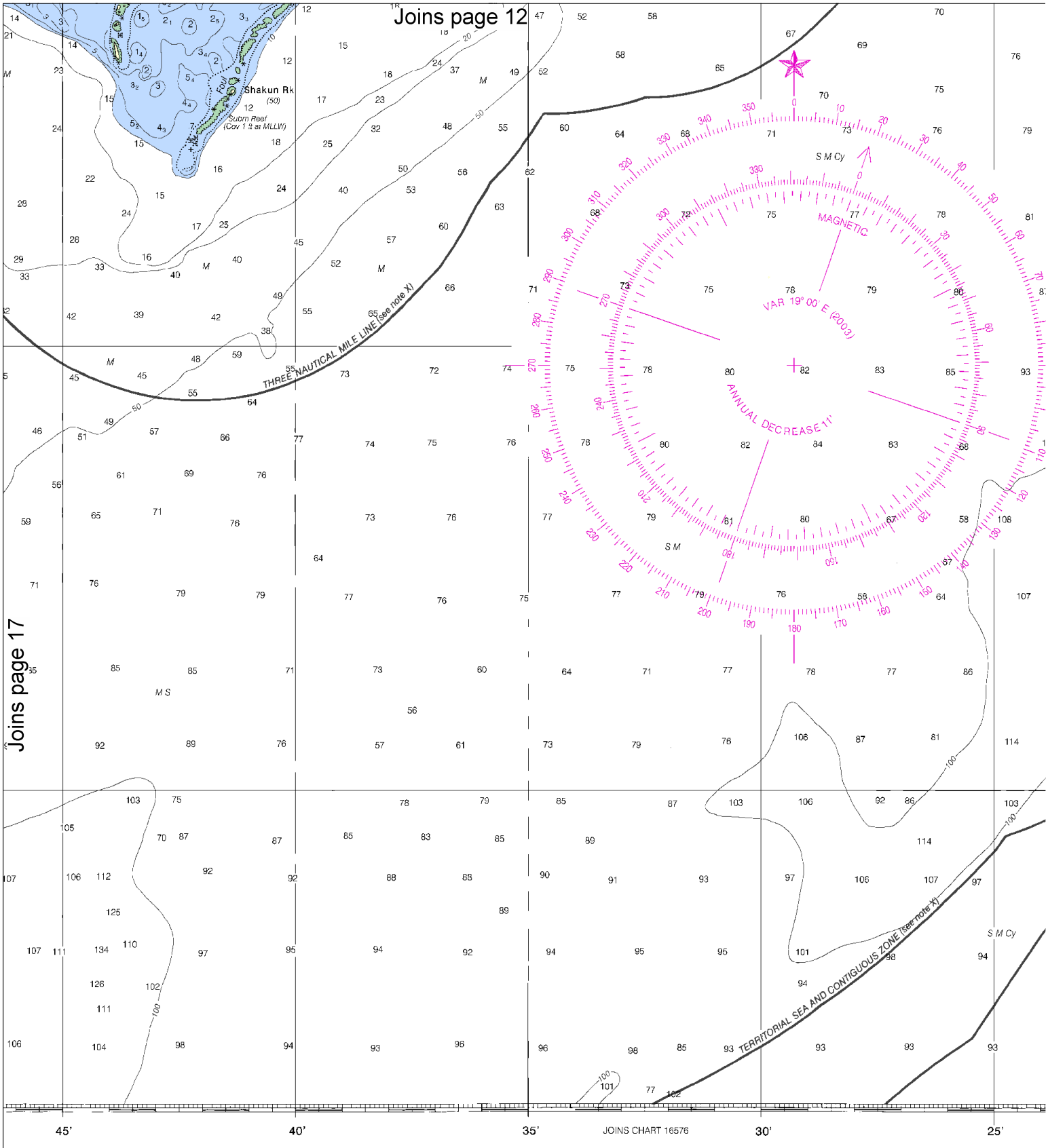
Yards: 1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

The National
mments for
onal Ocean



OUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

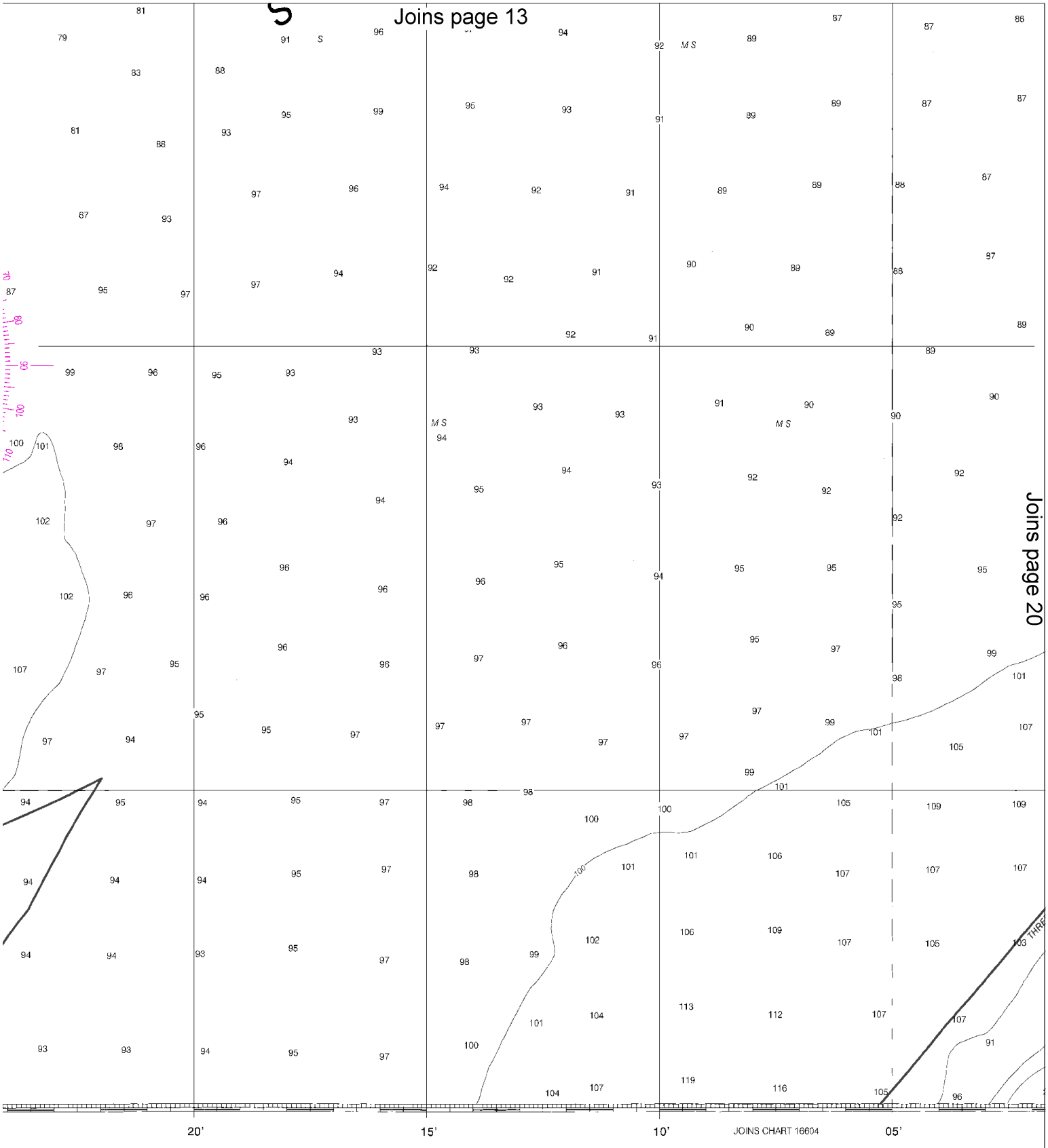
Published at Wasl
U.S. DEPARTMENT
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMO
NATIONAL OCEA
COAST SU

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

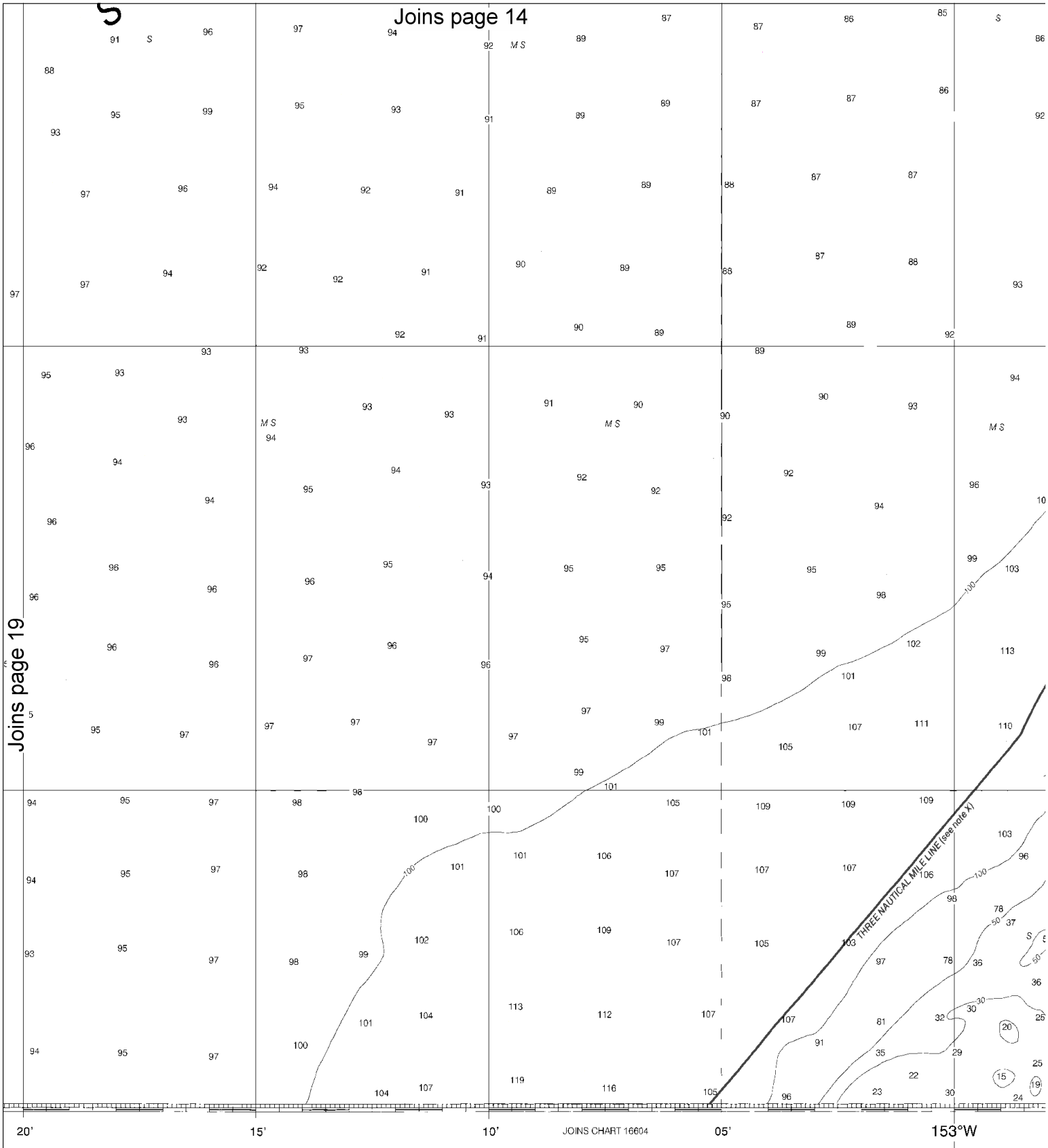
Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards: 1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



ashington, D.C.
T OF COMMERCE
IOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
EAN SERVICE
SURVEY

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Li



COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

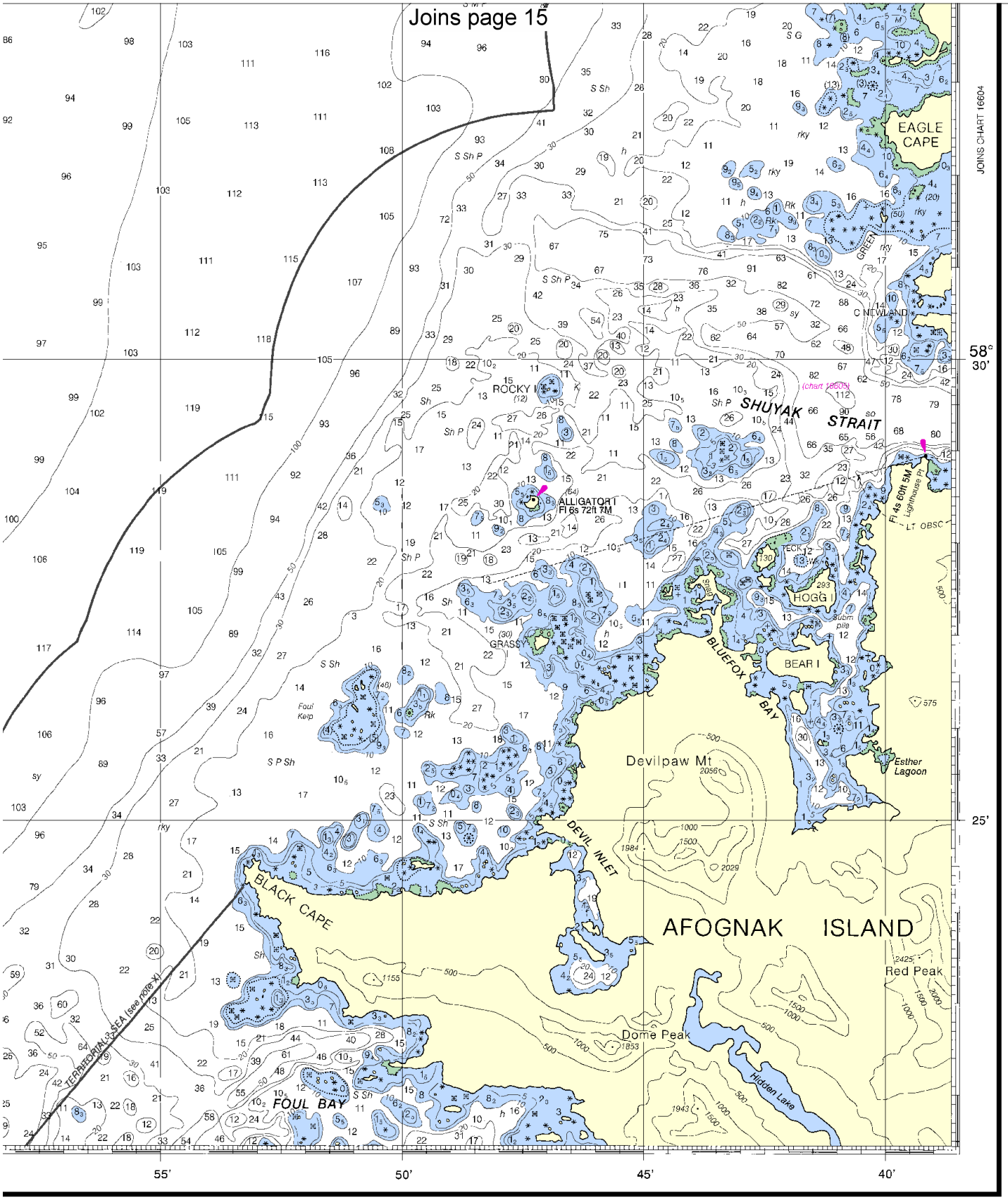
FATHOMS 1 2
FEET 6 12
METERS 1 2 3 4

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



Cape Douglas to Cape Nukshak

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:80,000

16608

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

ED NO. 4

NSN 7642014011289

NIMA REFERENCE NO. 16BCO16608

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.
Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord) – 510-437-3700
Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau) – 907-463-2000

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs™) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts™ – BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.